

PAGE—RANDALL—June 3, at Haverhill, Mass., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. [illegible]

GANO-KNIGHT—On June 12, in Bridgeport, Conn.

PUBLIC CHAIR

**Last Day's Proceedings
Sixth Annual
Convention.**

**Gen. Walker, Census
tendent, Asks Con-
tention.**

Gov. Cullom Apologizes
Mendicant Legial

Several Interesting Pa
Door Relief

MORNING SES
CENSUS STATISTICS
The season of the Confere
clock yester

owing to the delay of Gen. F. Superintendent of the Census who was announced to make the opening hour, the meeting nearly 11 o'clock before he then Mr. Milligan, of Pennsylvania, gave the information concerning transportation. Mr. Henry W. Lord moved, and he was hereafter known as "Charities and Corrections," and Gen. Walker was then invited to make remarks upon

grating his attention. He appreciated their assistance in furnishing statistics concerning the number of pauper and delinquent classes in the districts. He thought those statistics were a branch of philanthropic effort, and a necessity of thorough and adequate law for the country. Until now the United States had no adequate law for the collection of statistics as were necessary for the efforts of Mr. Morrill, of the House, and Mr. Morrill, of the Senate, which was sufficient.

statistics which would be satisfactory. The Rev. Mr. Wines, of New York, had been selected by the Department to take charge of this census.

MR. HENRY W. HARRIS, of New York, made some remarks upon the census, and hoped that the action of this Conference would be favorable to this end. He hoped the Conference would endorse the selection of Mr. Wines to take charge of this department in the coming census.

Mr. Byers, of Ohio, Mr. M. C. Smith, of New York, Mr. Vanlan, and Mr. Hoyt, of Ohio, also made remarks.

marks of the same tenor. Pennsylvania, said in his oration, been an attempt to get at the insane. They had failed. The idea of the number. Who accurate data, and State thought, give important as-

A paper prepared by M. New York, entitled, "One ing Pauperism," was read. Several specific instances were who had entailed much expense upon the community as the die circumstances. Criminals lowed to produce their kind should insane. The calculat

five years of dependence, in years, seems never to be taken measures were taken in the event crime and pauperism, the saved to the working part and women were constant years in institutions, with them incapable of themselves. Children should poor-houses as early as they should not be vitiated and example of the grown up they were associated in the estimated that five vicious ascendants had cost the State \$1,250,000, which might be

On the intimation of Mr. ladies of the Social Science were allowed to make Arthur Smith, of the Board Industrial School at Evans marks to the effect that placed upon the State Board Mrs. Harbert introduced, tary of the Indiana Social who made some statement efforts of the ladies to re Legislature organizing a St

tion. Mrs. W. P. Lynde, followed, giving some account to the State Board of Charities for five years. Her conclusion that our aim is the

BREEDERS OF CRIME

Children were born in hot-beds of crime, and every woman must be on guard, and must visit the jails, in order to reach the root of the evil, which was overwhelming the city.

Mr. Seth Low, of Brooklyn, gave the history of his experience

the divorcee and her mother-in-law, Brooklyn and New York. The custom of assistance some of pauperism where it was. The problem of pauperism in all its forms. It touches society, it touches the individual, it touches outdoor relief has grown and money was appropriated for the poor. It was thought a wise measure. This system in 1851, and was continued. During this period an average of 100,000 paupers were relieved. Finally a score on the body politic, all sorts of abuses. The

they needed relief the winter men came to live on the charity of the In spite of all efforts to reform the polls, Commissioners elected who used the funds for their own advancement of the system of out to be illegal and utterly and idleness were encouraged to obtain relief were not needed it. The relief of the poor was another and a There should be investigation

be given, otherwise there more harm than good. It is possible to escape being a general canon could be provide where it should with-hold. An officer should be established with all cases of relief intelligently.

PRACTICAL CO
should be established in order to accomplish said the experience of Br therefore, beyond cavil:

1. That outdoor relief, large city, is certain to be thing.

2. That the aid so given
those who can get along w
3. That private benev
hands of the really need
4. And above all that in
absence of laws specif
given locality, the syste
Among those who h
working among the po
to have been reached w
as almost to be axioms
relief-work:

1. That help should be
understanding of the circ
or family to be relieved.
2. That value should

3. That while distressed
lied oxyaime-giving, the
be improved only by help
selves.

In conclusion Mr. Lov
pauperism in a large city
a whole. Each case be
whole, and the effect of
case, acts and reacts in
who help, therefore, ind
and societies must bear
engaged in the same we
together so far as it is p
impelling motive, what

Europe, the obligation remains the same. Practice reached through a center itself gives no relief, but change information same with it. If co-operation the conditions which at New York, it seems probable out along that line.

